peet liberty and the rights of the nation, and she that by he administration of proper constitu-flaws, all the womals of the State would be healed, and, let us derive from past minfortune as example leason for the new political life that is opening any. For the future let us use every effect to answard astonial, Europe with the spectacle of a united and seeple... Miss Nightingale, an English liely with a rived at Constantiuopie with 37 surses for public wounded soldiers at Scutari.

See Felmand Heast, the new Governor General of a, strived at Quebec... The Constituent Cortes of another the new government, met and elected Gen., line of the president by 112, Senor Heros receiving 88

of the Ring of Belgium opened the legislative seam. He speech assured the House that Helgium feels re strongly than ever the value of neutrality. It also utions that industry and art are flourishing, and that ommercial treaty has been concluded with Moxico....

Casa, United States Minister at Rome, presented his dentials to Plus IX., raising him to the rank of a resist Minister.

I.—The American clipper Herald, Captain Baker, from line to New York, fixed at and brought to by the Britans of her places of the prosceptive.

The American clipper Herald, Captain Baker, from a to New York, fired at and brought to by the Britssar ship Proscripine.

The steamer Manzararea, of the St. Martha Steam gation Company, hurst her boilers between Conejo La Vuelta, on the Magdalena river, killing forty of persons, and scalding as many more. She is a comewick. Among the principal uniforces is the Naci Guard of Carthagena, who were hastening to join severament forces on the plain of Bogota.

—A terrible storm occurred in the night on the areand Black seas. At Constantinople, the minareta be Mosque of the Sultan Achmet were blown down, by five English transports were lost. The Prince and Rymph foundered, with all on board. Three mail mers were stranded. The Sansparell was driven see, and set on fire from her machinery. The Britanhad five feet of water in her hold. The Agamenton stranted, but got affort again. The Sanson's hinery demaged. The Retribution was saved by wing her gons overboard. The Terrible also esd. The Henry IV. and Pluto were both lost, and at twenty other ships were damaged.

—A severe gale was experienced on the west coast ngland, and great damage done to the traiting fleet. New Granada prohibits the extraction of guano from Allantic coasts.

—The Canadian Legislature voted \$100,000 towards British Patriotic Fund.

—The 5re of the Allies on Schastopol was almostely suspended. The Russians were reinforced by 00 seen.

—Another storm occurred in the Black Sea, and

Another storm occurred in the Black Sea, and led hips suffered great damage.

Mr. Soule left Bordeaux for Madrid..., Domingo tye battle to the Peruvian General Moran, near as. The former had 1,500 men, 1,200 of whom ther killed or wounded, and Elias narrowly estith his He.

General Espartero tendered his resignation, with his ministry, to the Queen of Spain, but she reo accept it.

22.—General E-partero tendered his resignation, with at of his menstry, to the Queen of Spain, but she resed to accept it.

23.—Thirty-five ships belonging to Edward Oliver, of verpeol, set up to auction in that port.... Advices from matantinople announced the following ministerial mages in Turkey.—Reachid Pasha made Grand Vizer; it Fasha made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

24.—Jiarro Harring, the legal agent of a North Ameria company, ordered out of Denmark.... Advices from scrice stated that on this day a battle was fought at prelia, in Michoacan, between the government troops at the rebels, in which the latter were routed with great at the less, in which the latter were routed with great at the less, in the continuous states and the repulsed, the English capturing nine guas.

26.—The Russians made a sortic from Sebastopol, but see regulard, the English capturing nine guas.

26.—The Prussian Chambers met in session.... The sesians attacked the French lines at Sebastopol, but see regulard, with a loss of 270 men; French loss 75 tm., Succession of actions sustained by the government treeps of New Granada, under General Lopez and meal Herrs in, against the insurgent forces, commanding lefter in against the insurgent forces, commanding lefter in a grant state of the left. The insurgent of enters, commanding lefter in the dot he 26th. The insurgent defeated, retired to gots, where, on the 26th, they were attacked by the vernment treeps, who occupied the outskirts of the ly, having fortified, at the same time, the hill of lipto with five cannons that were taken from Melo in et the lormer skirmishes on the plain... The French at English Consuls at San Domingo were interfering in uswarrantable manner with the liberty of the press of independent action of the government of Hayti.

24.—The Sardinian Chambers met in session... The strengths the French amp in Paris.

25.—Fire of the allies on Sebastopol very alack. Gen. mebert: reported:—The rain has ceased, and the weater is improving. Our works will now exhibit fresh ac

Sants Anna shall retain power, result to be known the lat of February next... The Spanish Cortes deared, by a majority of 200 to 21, that the throne of agon Isabella, and her dynasty, are the basic of the Isabella, and her dynasty, are the basis of the solitic in Spain. The new Spanish ministry is com-

Minister of War.
Foreign Affaire.
Justice.
Finance.
Marine. Atria concluded a convention with the Wester defining her future action in the war. A de-

satch from Vienna speaks of the Austrian Anglo-Frenceaty thus:—The convention was a triple alliance. The starticle in the Anglo-French treaty of alliance was, but the other European powers abould be at liberty to

in the treaty probably is—

1. That Austria has sugged to consider every violation of a Turlin's Territory by Russia, as equivalent to a declarate of war against herself.

11. That Austria will reinforce her army in the Principalita so that Omac Fachs may at once begin operation, the brial recope remaining as a kind of reserve.

12. The theory remaining as a kind of reserve.

13. The theory remaining as a kind of reserve.

14. That Austria will reserve the theory operation, the serial recope remaining as a kind of reserve.

15. England and France pledge themselves that the territial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all incumstances, remain undiminished.

15. England and France pledge themselves that the territial possessons of the Emperor of Austria shall, under all incumstances, remain undiminished.

16. Gen. Elevers concentrating the first infantry corps of the Bussian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, a the left bank of the Vistula—that is, on the extreme starm frantier of the empire—while Gen. Paniutin is dvancing with the 2d infantry corps on Podolia and ollymia.... The Conference of Roman Catholic Binhops, eld in Rome, adjourned.

5.—The United States atteam frigate Susquehanns arread at Acapulco, to coal and water. Her commander, apt. F. Buchanan, officers and crew, all well, and cand home, after a four years' cruise.

17.—The Lagislative Chambers of Holland met in session Nadmiral Hamelin resigned the command of the ench Black Ses feet and setout for France.

18.—M. Troplong appointed President of the French mate; M. Beanard, Dronyn del/huys, Marshad d'Hillier and Gen. d'Angely. Vice presidents... Colonal Ignacio omenfart, the here of the revolution of the South, and who with 500 men resisted the Ranta Anna force of onalisms of war and money, which has had a tenench Black Ses feet and setout for France.

16. The Panama Herald, of this date, stated:—We are from good authority, that a treaty has been made tween the United States and Eucador, by which the atter codes her soverei

tent troops, under Generals Loper, Herran, and Mosuera.

10.—All the English Baltic feet was standing for home,
ir C. Najner travelling direct.... Attack on Acapulco
um Santa Anna's troops hourly expected.

42.—Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament.
14.—The Greek Chambers met at Athens.

18.—The Canadian Parliament adjourned to the 23d of
shruary. Lord Eigin addressed the Houses... The
fexican papers of this day published an account of the
tring for Santa Anna in Vera Cruz and Mexiso; in the
strong city not a single negative vote had been received,
d a the city of Mexico on the first day of voting twelve
seamed four hundred and fifty: two votes were thrown,
the but one vote in the negative, which, according to
trivate fetters, was thrown by a carpenter named Menom. Accounts from other places not received.

19.—Sir Dimund Head sworn in as Governor-General
Canada. rivate letters, was from other passons. Accounts from other passons. Accounts from other passons are followed by the following from the following following from the following following from the following

Canal Lettings.—The Letting Board met at Alany on the 27th inst., consisting of Canal Commissioners Fitzbugh, Follett and Gardiner. The attadance of bidders was large, and competition trong. We learn there were some one hundred ad fifty bids is all, upon about \$1,200,000 worth of each pinced under contract.

We learn also that the Commissioners stated that he work was let upon an average of about 20 per in below the engineer's estimate, or a saving to as State of about \$200,000.

The aBoard declaved some work previously let tandoned by the contractors.

Commissioners Gardiner and Fitzhugh were at calley pesterday, surveying the work reserved om this letting on sections 288 and 289, crossing to deep hollow at that place, with a view to deterine in regard to that work.

The letting of canal work is now drawing to a one. We understood the work east, near Pittsrd, will probably be let some time during the onth of February next.—Rochester American, ec. 29.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED—SEVEL WOUNDED—NINE CARS IN FRAGMENTS.—Last
ening, about 3 o'clock, a dreadful railroad acciint occurred two miles east of Mechanicsburgh,
the Great Western railroad, by the explosion of
poiler. The engineer, Henry Bitterman, was innetly lilled, and the fireman so badly scalded that
is not expected to live. Several persons were
o shelltly injured. The engine was thrown
hty feet from the track; nine cars are tern to
me. The track, for a lossiderable distance, was
n up. The decoased and wounded were taken to
ringdeld. The engineer leaves a wife and three
lites.—Decatur (III.) Gezette, Dec. 22,

PASIS, Dac. 7, 1854. The Treaty Alliance Between Austria and Eng land and France-Convenient Mental Reserva tions of Austria-Metterwich net Dead Yet-Abl Editors and Cunning Speculators-Mirès-Thiers-A Bishop and His Magdalens-A Dan dy Cardinal Alexander Dumas, His Decera-tions, His Letters from Lamartine and from Victor Hugo, His "Conscience" and Alphonic Teride, His Publisher Winter Lectures at the Sarbonne-Annual Festival of Sainte Barbe, &c. The capital event of the past week was thus an nounced in the Moniteur :—
To-day, the 2d of December, a Treaty of Alliance has been signed at Vienna, between the Flenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain.
You must have perceived in my last letter, dated

on the 2d, an allusion to a couple of contradictory rumors, both of which I thought it not impossible would be verified. The one which intimated a pro-bability that a new treaty of alliance would be signed by Austria with the Western Powers has thus taken precedence. But unless the clauses of the new treaty shall expressly contravene, the

chance is that the other rumor also may eventually

be verified, and even if they do contravene it, I must still held it in prospect when I look forward to the possible issues of this great Eastern complication.

The violent articles of the London Pimes, and those only in form less violent in the Paris Constitutionnel, even if discovned by the English and French governments, suffice to show the utter want of confidence, on the part of the Western allies, in a monarch who could be guilty, in their eyes, of such size of emission as the King of Prussia in t recent speech. Nor is ample evidence wanting to show that the "young and chivalrons Emperor of Austria," as he is complimentarily styled, can hope for almost as little real confidence on their part as

they repose in Frederick William, or in the wary diplomatists at Frankfort

Can France and England doubt that the main object of Russia in entering the path of demi-concessions, is not to arrive at an arrangement for terminating the war, but to detach Austria from the Western Powers-in a word, to continue the system which it has followed ever since the first

passage of the Pruth, that of offering insufficient satisfaction for the sake of giving its aggressions an air of moderation?

Can they forget the ambiguity of the despatch of M. de Buol to Count Esterhazy, in reply to the recent note of the Prussian Cabinet? Was it not

recent note of the Prussian Cabinet? Was it not obvious in that reply that Austria still longs to satisfy, apparently, all parties, and really reserve to herself the future? She indeed does not wish to make war against Russia; but she is unwilling to engage not to make war against her. She can never pretend to cordial sympathy with England in the person of Lord Paimerston, although this soldisant liberal minister has more than once given color to the reproach of Mr. Urquhart, that he is in effect an agent of despotic governments. She cannot easily lose her convi tion that for England the Eastern war isla struggle for commercial supremacy, nor her apprehensions that for the Emperor of the French the expedition to the Crimes would, if succassful, be the pretext and the preduce to other conquests by which he would aim to follow the footsteps of his illustrions uncle. An alhance with Austria would inevitably consecrate the preponderance of the Emperor Napoleon III. on the Cabinet. The Cabinet of Vienna has manifested such a decided reluctance to sobmit, at any price, to a prependerance which it fears would change again the map of Europe to the profit of the Emperer Ramily, that even if it submitted under the pressure of circumstances, none can predict how long its patience would endure. You have not forgotten the expression said to have been uttered a few months ago by M. Metternich: "Austria is not Russian, but before all and above all, she is not Russian, but before all and above all, she is not Russian, but before all and above all, she is not Russian, but before all and above all, she is not Russian, but before all and above all, she is not Russian, but perfore all and above all, she is not Russian, but perfore all and above all, she is not Russian, but perfor of Austria.—I'r Tractice she looks upon merely as true, that enable her to recover breath and vigor for the next attack. Like the Court of Rome, she can bend to circumstances but she is a laways ready to revive her presences to the court of any treaty wha obvious in that reply that Austria still longs to

nmensely by the advantages the Presse enjoys, by irtue of its attitude as a quasi opposition journal, we warnings have entitled it to these advantages, hileh, apparently, will not be lost soon, by its sking rashly a third warning. A recent process as brought to light the fact that in 1853, M detailed in the parameter of 110,000. risking rashly a third warning. A recent process has brought to light the fact that in 1853, M de Girardin bought the Passage Laffitte for 310,000 frames, and leased it for 37,000 a year to a gastronomical society, whose advertisement, in giaring capitals, of a "Five Franc Exhibition Dinner," has figured upon the walls of the metropolis and on the fourth page of the Presse, and almost every other journal in anticipation of 'at receipts from hungry visiters next year, to the World's Fair at Paris. Several recent articles of M. de Girardin on the future embellishments of Paris were keys, it seems, to another advertisement, in glaring capitals, on the fourth page of the Presse, announcing the project of a vast building company, in which this able editor is doubtless a stockholder, as well as its director, M. Millaud, one of the latest and most prominent types of the able speculator. Among the notabilities named on the Committee of Supervision are three generals, one ex-minister, two senstors, two counts, one marquis, one duke, and one prince, who endorse the promises of "solid securities, incalculable profits," &c., &c., liberally offered by the company.

So you see the titled personages follow the exam-

Among the notabilities assumed on the Committee of Supervision are three generals, one ex minister, two senstors, two counts, one marquis, one duke, and one prince, who endorse the promises of "solid securities, incalculable profits," dec., dec., liberally offered by the company.

So you see that titled personages follow the example of the Duke de Mouchy, recently deceased, and do not disdain to share in the industrial spirit of the age. It is well if they are not drawn so far into the vortex of speculation as to yield to the peculiar temptations to which, in time of war, a crowd of army-contractors must expose them. But I cannot open here a chapter of scandious rumors which would libustrate this danger.

M. Engene Taconet, the conductor (directeur grant) of the Univers, is one of the principal purveyors for the troops lately sent, after so long delays, to the Crimea. This tact may partiy explain the religious tervor of the Univers in urging on the Eastern war. Peter the Hermit on the one hand, and purveyor en the other, it finds a double account in preaching this crusade.

M. Milland was formerly a journalist. His political professions were an additional grievar ce in the eyes of his numerous creditors, whom he had sorely vexed by placing his furniture, &c., in the name of his wife; and it is due to him to state that his republican ardor did not cool for several days after the coup distat. He concluded, however, that it would not pay so well to go into extile as to go into partnershap with M. Mirés, who bought, you remember, the Constitutions and the Pays, and mass Siamese twins of those two journals. Thanks to his new patton, the debts of M. Milliand were speedily paid, and his income was swollen by all sorts of lacky speculations, so that in less than three years he has become a millionaire, like M. Mirés himself, whose advertisements of coal mines and railway engicets still fill every journal, and who might justly be proud of being called the George Hudson of France, if the Englisu Railway King had not so f

might more appropriately have been of the our sex. They warn the bishop that certain neigh bors are dangerous, and that if he finds it impos-hle to keep the vew of poverty, he ought at least

svoid temptatiers to break that other yow, which St. Anthray himself found it difficult to keep.

But the yow of povery and that of chastily are imposed upon the linghts of the order of Maits or of St. Jotn of Je uselem, by a new bull of the Pope. They will be observed, perhaps, as faithfully as they were of eid, long before that order had been almoss forgotiens, or as they are now by some of those princes of the church on whom they are equally binding, and whose gorgerus livery, findhers, chamond rings, eiths, satins and velves, sumptious fare, and splendid palaces, render them quier representatives of that High Priest who offered himself as a sacrifice, who was born in a manger, who had not where to lay his head, who fasted in the desert, who rede into Jerusalem on an ass, who took upon himself the form of a servant, and was crucified between two thieves.

Among the prelates now assembled at Rome, the lion of the day appears to be the escentric archibishop of Strigonia and Primate of Hangary. The felat and singularity of his costumes and his imposing ret me have dazzled the Romans, and even sear dalized his Holiness the Pope, who would not accede to his desire to ride out on horseback—who obliged him, before he was admitted to the Vatician, to lay aside some of his decorations, and to be less lavish than usual of perfumes on his person—but who has, nevertheless, just added the red hat of a cardinal to the prodigious wandrobe of Menselgneur Scitowski. His Eminence usually wears as many decorations as used to adorn the breast of alexandre Dumas, the Marquis de la Paideterid.

Alexandre Dumas, he Marquis de la Paideterid.

Alexandre Dumas, the Marquis de la Paideterid.

Alexandre Du

a nome letter from the great partot, who says in coreclusion:—

Let me thank you for your too kind allusions to my short and forgotten public life. But do not pronounce the word ingratitude. I have not been subjected to it, and even if I had been, I should blush to remember it. The country, it seems to me, sufficiently rewards its children in permitting them to serve her. She is like the Divinity—we owe her ail, and she owes nothing. Au re-

children in permitting them to serve her. She is like the Divinity—we owe her all, and she owes nothing. Au reliably we owe her all, and she owes nothing. Au reliably her all the permitting the permitt

The Galapagos Islands.

HUBSON, Dec. 28, 1854.

Letter from a Former Resident—Description of the Islands—Floriana—A Great Settlement, &c.

In this morning's edition of the Heralin you say, in relation to the purchase of the Galapagos Islands, "the changes are that an offer has been made by Ecuador, and, judging from the past, it seems probable that it will be accepted by the ad-

Between the years 1833 and 1837 I spent most of my time in the vicinity of those barren islands; and frequent visits to James, Albemarle, Charles and Hood's Islands afforded me an opportunity of learn-

Heod's Islands afforded me an opportunity of learning something of their general character and worth. This information I feel called upon to lay before the American public, and, therefore, tender it to your widely circulated journal as the best medium.

The Galapagos Islands consist of about a dozen (thirteen) small rocky islands, of volcavic origin attasted under the equator, and within 700 miles of the western ocast of South America.

Upon one of them, Charles Island, there was a settlement called Floriana. It contained a population of not more than two hundred souls, chiefly convicts, as the writer was informed by a Spaniard dignified with the title of governor. He stated that the government of Ecuador had condemned them to death, but through his intervession, they were pardoned, upon condition of founding this colony—and a nice colony he had of it—a few miserable huts and a set of ragged, dirty, lazy followers, whose principal occupation was to beg and steal from the crews of any whaling ships that ahould chance to come to anchor.

This governor—for that was his title—also sported the additional and prior title of Colonel, or General Villasmil, or Vilasmil; and he informed me that

steal from the crews of any whaling ships that should chance to come to anchor.

This governor—for that was his title—also sported the additional and prior title of Colonel, or General Villasmil, or Villasmil; and he informed me that he was educated, or born in New Orleans. His laws were absolute, and were made particularly to favor the captains of whale ships, whose tyramical conduct often drove their crews to desertion. The number of married persons on the island were two; number of counches, 0; number of schools, 0; shops and stores, 0. The "Governor's bank" of deposits was under a large stone back of his hut, and near the spring that supplied cold water; but circumstances proved that it was no more secure than other similar institutions—that the enightened spirit of financial civilization sorife in Wall street was abroad—for early one morning it was discovered, alsa, that there was a decrease of two is the population of Floriana, and upon close examination it was ascertained that the only craft (a small boat) the island boasted of hab been lamnched during the night, and the "deposits removed." I afterwards saw these two "financiars" in Lima, Peru. They looked upon the affair as a clever trick; and I have no doubt they enjoyed the joke exceedingly.

But I was going so tell you of the Galapagos generally, and, therefore, must not confine my description to their only town, and the "queen" of the group. One general description will apply to all the islands. They are of volcanic origin, and their surfaces are covered with a law stone called by he sailors "clinkers." Here and there you may see a growth of underbrush. No trees are found except a species of actus called "the cabbage tree." A poor quality of grass may also occarionally be seen. Most of the group are entirely destitute of water. Rain never falls, and vegetation is scantily supplied by night dews. Few tropical birds are found here, therefore the reports of large quantities of guano may safely be discredited.

I have also travelled many miles along the

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—The citizens in the neighborhood of Catharine and Rittenhouse stree s were thrown into a state of excitement about ten o'clock yesterday morning, by the announcement of a dreadful murder having been committed in their midst. As near as we could learn, the following are the circumstances:—For some time the wife of a midst. As near as we could learn, the following are the circumstarces:—For some time the wife of a young man, named Archibald Hatcher, and the sister of another person, named Harrison Reeves, have been entertaining for each other a feeling of country, and upon meeting would indulge in hard words, and quarrel in a shameful manner. Yesterday moraing, about nine o'clock, Reeves sister went to the cistern of Mrs. Baker (Hatcher's mother-th-law) to draw a bucket of water. Hatcher, supposing ahe did so to tantalize his wife, requested her to leave the premises, which she refused to do. He then selzed her, and was in the act of compelling her to leave mises, which she refused to do. He then seized her, and was in the act of compelling her to lewe the yard, when her brother, Harrison Reeves, ran up, with a dray pin, and striking Hatcher over the bead, felled him to the ground. Reeves that jumped on and stamped him, and then fied. The affrey was witnessed by Hatcher's brother in-law, young Baker, who ran out, picked up Hatcher, and up? him into the house. Dr. T. Smith was sent for, and dressed the wound, which bled promely, and which proved to be about two and a-hs f inches in length. The depth was not succetained during the dressing of the wound. About two hours after the affray, overcome by loss of blood, and the pain be endured, he died. Heeves gave himself up to the authorities, and will have an examination.—Cingmati Gazette, De-

The West polics. OUR BERMUDA COME CONDENCE.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 14, 1854.

Navai and Mintary News.

The troop ship Resistance, Master Com. B adshawe, arrived at these islands from Quebec, on the 2d instant, with the headquarters of the 26th Regiment, (Cameronians.) The troops landed on the following day, (Sunday,) at the Naval Tanks, north side of St. George's, where they were encamped, with the exception of one company, sent to Fort Victoria. The Resistance requiring reliting, proceeded to the Navy, Yard—Ireland Island—and it is said will be ready for sea about Saturday next. The headquarters of the 56th Regiment were conveyed yesterday from St. George's to the Resistance, at Ireland Island, by the mail steamer Corlew, detained here a day or two for the purpose. The Curlew, I understand, is to tow the Resistance down to Murray's anchorage this morning, where are will complete her reliting, and be able to get to sea readily with any wine. She conveys the headquarters of the 56th to England. The left wing of that corps is to remain here, in command of Major Cox, until released by the depot companies of the 26th, exceeded shortly from England.

Colonel Hemphil, 26th Regiment, being senior of ficer here, has assumed the command of the troops.

Her Pajesty's ship Enrydice, (26) Captain Ommaney, arrived here on the 26th uit, from England, via Madeira. The Eurydice, in company with the steamer Brisk, (on this atation about a year ago.) have been stationed in the White Sea during the past summer. The Eurydice bears the marks of injuries received during her service of the last few months. I understand the crew of the Eurydice are to be sent on shore next week on leave, so that she will not probably leave here for some days.

Her Majesty's steamer Harrier, (17) Com. Storey, arrived at St. Thomas from England on the 4th instant. The St. Thomas from England on the 4th instant. The St. Thomas from England on the 4th instant. The St. Thomas from England on the 4th instant. The St. Thomas from England on the 4majesty's line of battle ship Boscawen, Cap Flanville, bearing the flag of Admiral Fanshawe, was at Jamaica on the 25th November. Her Majesty's steamer Harrier, Com. Corbett, left Jamaica on the 9th November, and Her Majesty's hig Espiegla, Com. Hancock, on the 23d ot the same mooth, both on a cruise.

Her Majesty's steamer Devastation, Com. De Horsey, left St. Thomas on the 3d instant, on a cruise.

Her Majesty's steamer Devastation, Com. De Horsey Victoria. The Resistance requiring reliting, proceeded to the Navy, Yard - Ireland Island - and it is

Horsey, left St. Thomas on the 3d instant, on a cruise.

Her Majesty's steamer Vestal, Captain Thompson, left Jamaica, 7th November, for Greytown.

Bark Suwarrow of New York, twenty-five days from Sagua le Grande with sugar, bound to New York, arrived on the 12th at St. George's in distress, leaky and with damage to spars and sails.

Who Invented the Laucaster Gun? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I was not aware of the nature of the improvement claimed for the Lancaster Siege Gun employed bafere Sebastopol until I recently read a description of it taken from an English paper. I was surprised to discover that I had invented the same thing as carly as July, 1842, now over twelve years since, when I brought it before the Navy Department at

Washington.

My theory was, that projectiles which moved through the air with the least resistance, were those of a spheroidal form, or which resembled the form of the earth. In other words, that roun I bodies, or balls, projected through the sir, had a tendency to dispose the particles of which they are composed, into flattened spheroids—that is, a round body put in rapid motion had a tendency to expand in the circumference of its equator, and to contract at its polar axes. To obtain a high range from a cannon fired from heavy ordnance, which was the chief object of my invention, I proposed to make causon with spheroidal bores, and to cast the balls in the same shape, believing that they would offer less resame anape, centring that they would out ress re-sistance in their transit through the air than com-mon round balls. This theory has since been proven by the Lancaster gun, recently brought out by Mr. Lancaster, who, I learn, is a gunsmith of London. The invention may possibly have been original with im, as I know mine was with myself, and in advance of him or other parties.

vance of him or other parties.

The following official documents will prove that I brought it before the Navy Department, and that my invention was favorably entertained, both by Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of the Navy, and by Commodore Perry. But, unfortunately for me, the appriment was never tried in any form.

If it is letter to Mr. Upshur, dated 11th July, 1842, contained disgrams of my invention. These end and tolid letters referred to estimates of the cot of the experiments, and embraced a plan of a newly cast gus to be bored in the manner described, and which estimates greatly exceeded the amount noticed in Commodore Perry's suggestion. They also enforced the claims of my invention to obtaining a higher range with my gun than any other heavy orthance. By the soliteness of Commodore ing a higher range with my gun than any other heavy ordusace. By the politeness of Commodore Boorman, in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, permission was given to take copies of all the letters below, except the two addressed to myself. I have made, so far, unsuccessful effects to obtain du plicates of them, with my own, from the Navy Department, but have so far been unsuccessful. They are, however, not material, as I have embraced the substance of them with the annexed cuts, and they can be hereafter obtained and published if necessary. COPY OF A LETTER PROM THE SECRETARY OF THE

COPY OF A LETTER PROM THE SEGRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY.

NAVY.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 11th inst., and request that you will ascertain and report to this department what will be the probable cost of the ball and cannon, each, necessary to test your invention. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALIX. JONES, Esq., New York.

A. P. UPSHUR.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COMMODOBE PERRY.

NAVY YARD, BROOKLYS, July 30, 1842.

SIE—I have received a communication from the hon. Secretary of the Navy, in reference to which I should be pleased to see you at the Navy Yard, on Monday or Tuesday next, at 1 P. M. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALIX. JONES, Esq., New York.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE

ALLA. JONES, ESQ., New York.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COMMODORE M. C. PERRY

NAVY TO COMMODORE M. C. PERRY OF THE NAVY TO COMMODORE M. C. PERRY July 28, 1842.

SIR—I refer you to two letters from Alexancer Jones, Esq., of the loth and 21st instant, with a request that you will report the probable cost of the experiment he desires to be made of his invention, and the means you have at the yard to aid you in making it.

I am, very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't, A. P. UPSHUR.

Capt M. C. PERRY, commanding, Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. M. C. PERRY, commanding, Navy Yard, New York.

COMMODORE M. C. PERRY IN REPLY.

Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1842.

Sir.—I have, in obedience to your order of the 28th ult., conferred with Mr. A. Jones in regard to his proposed improvement in firing cannon balls, and have suggested to him the expediency of a preliminary trial with one of the gans now mounted at the practice grounds at Sandy Hook, by which we can better determine whether it will be desirable to extend the experiment further.

Having everything at hand to make this trial, except the balls, which are to be of a spheroidal form, the expense will be merely the cost of 25 or 32 pound balls about \$35 only. The preliminary experiment proposed will be interesting and instructive to the officers, even if it results in no advantage. I shall await the further instruction of the department. I am, sir, your ob t servit, Hon. A. P. UPSRUR, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE

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LETTRI OF INSTRUCTION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO COMMODORE PERRY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 10, 1842.

Sim—Your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of Alexander Jones' invention, has been received. You are authorized to have the balls cast, and to make the experiment. I am, very respectfully, your ob'terv't, a. P. UPSHUR.

Capt. M. C. Perry, Commanding U. S. Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. M. C. Perry, Commanding U. S. Navy Yard, New York.

In ebedience to Commodore Perry's note of the 30th July, 1842, I had a personal interview with him, but not at the Navy Yard, but in Bood way, where I accidentally met nim. In reply to his suggestion to save expense by making the experiment with spheroidal balls fired from a round bored gnu, I informed him that such a procedure would afford no sdequate test of the value of my invention; that to give it a fair trial, it would be necessary for a cannon to be cast, and to be bored in a spheroidal (oval or elliptical) form, to correspond with the ball. He then said, to do this would require a gun to be cast and bored at West Point, and that it would be necessary for me to attend there and direct the experiments. I wished to know how I was to be paid for my time and expenses. To saccertain this, he referred me to the depurtment, from which I was subsequently informed that in apperpriation existed for such a purpose; and the whole thing was left in data quo from that time to thiz. The year previous, or in 1841, I was engaged in making experiments with what I called water shells, for the government—that is, shells which should explode when they fell, indifferently in water or on land. Not wishing to have the appearance of humbugging the government, I proposed to try the experiments at my own expense, and that, unless they succeeded, I would charge the government nothing. This was agreed to by Mr. Badger, then Secretary of War, who, hweever, remarked at the time that my offer was too liberal for the government. I went on, however, and after spending a few hundred dollers, I was forced to give up the experiments, pseumalyted.

Commodere Warrington, who witnessed the operation of my hard water greater, declared that it would be impossible to heart a vessel of war supplied with them. I, however, lost my time and miney. The water greandes were quite successful, and could be introduced into the service, even now, without difficulty or any sort. The modus operand, however, remains a secret with myself. The trouble I had was in preparing my shells to be discharged from 10 inch Columbians or Pairhan guns, at a range of three miles. Before I could bring them to suffici at periodion for this purpose, I was forced by the want of space means to suspend the experiments. I still think that they could be made perfectly successful. Experiments with a new form of heavy ordenece, for the benefit of the government, were altogether beyond my resource, and I gave them up and turned my attention to other pursuits. I have never, however, so far, offered any of these inventions to any other government. My only object in making the present communication is to claim credit for what I believe to be my right—that I was the first inventor of the Lancaster gun. And this I do without any expectation of pecuniary benefit. I still think it not beyond the hounds of possibility that a gun can be formed on my plan which may be made to throw a ball to the desance of about fire miles. And I furthermore believe that were New York harbor properly a med with these guns, the approach of an enemy would not only be impracticable, but it possible. Our government must, in the end, be forced to adopt them. It must be remembered that, like the Parxana gun, thay can be made to throw both shells and solid shot. And no harbor in the United States, in time of war, would be safe from attack without them. We must also use the Mille nile, which, in part, embraces the principle of improvement for small arms, which I invented for the use of cannon, and which was also anterior to the invention of that destructive weapon.

Commodore Perry expressed his doubts, in 1842, whether a canonn coul

in conclusion, I submit the following illustrations, which exhibits the general idea of my invention:—



muzzte of a cannon bored on my plan. The spac-roidal mouth is shown at E, with its greatest dis-meter from A to B, and its least diameter from C to D.

Figure 2 represents the spheroidal ball east to fit the bore. A B being its equatorial diameter, and its transverse axa diameter corresponding with that of C D in the bore of the gun.

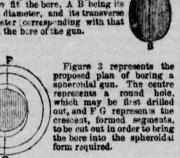
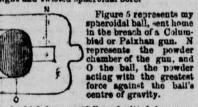


Figure 4 represents the horizontal position up the spheroidal ball at the bottom of the cannon, after having made a half revolution in the twisted bore of the gun, having its greatest dismeter changed from N K to L M. The idea I had in view, was to have the experiments, if have the experiments, if possible, tried with both a straight and twisted sp



All of which is respectfully submitted, by yours, erry respectfully,

New York, December, 1854.

Marine Court.
Before Hon. Judge Thompson.
SUIT ARISING ON THE SALE OF A HOUSE.

Spence vs. Byrne.—The plaintiff is assignee of Edward Kinshimer, a real estate broker and house agent. In March last, the defendant agreed to give Mr. Kinshimer two hundred dollars if he would effect a sale of a house in Thirty third street, at seven thousand five hundre dollars. The house belonged to the defendant. In pur suance of this agreement, Mr. Kinshimer advertised the property for sale in the HERALD, put up a notice on the amine them, with a view of selling the same. A Mr-Cram testified that in passing the premises in question

amine them, with a view of selling the same. A MrCram testified that in passing the premises in question
he saw a paper posted on the house, but that he did not
know its contents, nor whether Mr. Kinshimer had
any agency in putting it there; that he went
to the house, and seeing Mr. Byrne, the defendant,
ascritained that the house and lot were for sale. Mr.
Cram, after a brief negotiation with Byrne, finally purchased for seven thousand five hundred dollars. After
the sale Byrne called upon Mr. Kinshimer and told him
he had rented the premises to Mr. Cram, and desired him
to draw up a lease to be executed by himself and Mr.
Cram. This was done by Kinshimer, but the paper was
never executed. The knowledge of the sale by Byrne to
Cram first came to the knowledge of Mr. Kinshimer
several months afterwards, and considering iduself entitled to recover two hundred dollars upon his agreement with the defendant, this suit was brought. The
plaintiff having rested his case upon this evidence, counself for defendant moved the court for judgment of nonsuit, on the ground that the plaintiff had cot proved that
Kinshimer had sold the premises; that an actual sale
must first be established.

Thomron, J.—The plaintiff has failed to show that
Cram was induced to make application to Byrne for the
purchase and sale of these premises, either by an interview with kinshimer, or by seeing the notice published
in the Histath; nor coes it appear that he was attracted
to the greatises by the notice posted thereon by Mr.
Kinshimer. To entile the plaintiff to recover in the action he should have clearly established one of these
several propositions. I do not think that by the terms
of the agreement Mr. Kinshimer was bound to effect an
actual sale himself. If Mr. Cram had been induced to
go to the premises by any act of Kinshimer, then a sale
by the defendant, with knowledge of this fact, would
have the same effect as in felation to it amply sufficient
to constitute a good consideration upon which to predicate a perfect c

United States Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

SENTENCES.

Dr. 29.—At the sitting of the court this morning, Judge Betts proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners who were convicted during the present term.

Richard Teming, who had phaded guilty to larceny at sea, was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment.

Frederick Penoyer, found guilty of larceny of ship's stores, sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a line of 325.

Charles Tompkins, mate of the Pacific, convicted of smuggling. The Judge, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said that he had received testimonials of good character, and that one from the British minister at Washington was of a very favorable character indeed. Taking into consideration these circumstances, the Court would not diagrace the accused by sentencing him to imprisonment, he should, however, pay a fine, and as an had respectable and influential friends they may emable him to discharge it. The Court therefore, sentenced Tompkins to pay a fine of \$100.

Henry Thompson, convicted of an assault on his captain on the high seas and an endeavor to make a revoit. Sentenced to six months imprisonment.

John Williams, second mate of the Water Witch, convicted of cruel and unusual punishment of a sailor, and depriving him of suitable food and nouristment. Sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to pay a me of \$500.

James Fitzgibbons, convicted of larceny of money letters in the New York Post Office, was next called up for sentence. His poor wife, an interesting young woman, far advanced in pregnancy, was present seased by his side. She is the mother of three young children, and is connected with a very ancient and respectable family in Ireland.

The Judge, in addressing the prisoner, said that the Court had no alternative in his case, and he did not know that he would be inclined to exercise it, if he had the power to do so. You have been guilty of a great violation of trust. Appointed to a position in the Post Office in which great confidence was necessarily reposed in you, and while arranging the mails for distribution you took two packages containing money and secrete them. The supposition that you were engaged in such transactions before lod to your detection by the letters, which were put in as decoys. A watch was placed to detect the person who was guilty of those frauds that had been complained of; and the facts that appeared against you were beyond all doubt. The law imposes a punishment for your offence got less than ten years

nor more than twenty. The only feature in your case that of sympathy. You are the head of a young family but you must now be althouse from them for at least on years. The fourt then sentenced ritzgibbon ten years in the tate prison—the minimum punish ment prescribed by law

Police Intelligence.

CMARGE OF GETAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES—A CONFIDENCE MAN IN TROUBLE—AN INTELECTING CASE.

Yesterday afternoon, officer Keefe, one of the Chief's

aids, succeeded in arresting a man named G. C. Benson, halling from St. Louis (Mo.) who has been for some time pastengaged in the confidence business by which he has settailed a number of store proprietors in this city out of small sums of money and goods of considerable value. It is aliened that about two months ago, Benson called at the clothing store of Devlin & Co., corer of John and Nassau streets, and representing him ner of John and Nassau street, and representing film-self to be a man of large property in St. Louis, proceeded to purchase some clothing, ife hen bought about \$3,000 worth of goods which he was to call and pay for the fol-lowing day. Meantime, however, he induced by his very flattering representations, Mr. Church, one of the principal salesmen in the store, to let him convey away a suit of clothes without payment, merely as a sample very fistlering representations, Mr. Church, one of the principal salesmen in the store, to let him convey away a suit of clothes without payment, merely as a sample of the large purchase he had made. This was the last Mesers. Pevilin & Co. saw of Benson dutil he was arrested. During the forences of yesterday, Benson went into the store of Herrog & Newman, fur dealers, No. 401 Broadway, where he stated that he had come on from St. Louis to bay goods, that he had plenty of gold in his possession to pay for them, and also a tote of Bevlin & Co. for \$2.500, and very innocently asked this firm if it was good. Of course the answer was in the affirmative. He then proceeded to make his purchases of furs, and in a short time laid out about \$1,500 worth. On finishing his parchase, he told Mr. Newman to have the goods packed up, each to be really for shipment at 30 cinck 1. M., at which hour he was to call and pay for them. Before he left the store, he induced Mr. Newman to alle whim to car y away a tox of large worth from \$40 to \$50, which was to be included in the purchase he had first make. Before starting off for his hotel, he made the members of the firm promise that, as he was a stranger in the city, they would take him round town, and show him the dephant, which he had a strong desire to see Before he took his departure for St. Louis. We next find him, in about an hour after he had left the store of the law, which he had a strong desire to see Before he took his departure for St. Louis. We next find him, in about an hour after he had left the store of the stemationed firm, at the hat store of Leary & Co. under the Astor House. Here he stated that has father was one of the meet influential and equilibly my him him, and he was the proprieter of an extensive plantation, and also several large steamboats on the Mississippi river, plying between New Orlana and St. Louis—that he had been sent hither to purchase furs, & He then examined Mesers. Leary & Co.'s stock, and, without much inducement, purchased \$2,000 worth of THE OCEAN HANK RMBEZZ EMENT CASE.

The examination of Wm. B. McGuckin, charged with fraud by the directors of the Ocean Bank, was continued yesterday afternoon before Judge Beebe. The testimony for the prosecution having been closed, the defence was commenced. Witnesses were introduced upon the stand and examined by James T. Brady, Esq., the counsel for the accused, for the purpose of showing that no fraud the accused, for the purpose of showing that no fraud was intended to have been committed on the part of McGuckin; that the amount of defalcation was not so great as that estimated by the prosecution; that the accused, in certifying the checks of Messra. Loomis & Dunning, did not do it from any pecuniary motives; that he did so only to oblige these parties, and not to benefit himself. Evidence was also adduced going to show that the gold found in the possession of McGuckin whom arrested, did not belong w him, but was the property of his brother, Edwarf McGuckin. The case was, at a late hour last evening, sujcurned until to-day, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the coursel on both sides will sum up the evidence.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Yesterday, officer Jarba arrested a man named Samuel Rotschild, on the comptaint of Jacob Whitecoike, of No. 25 Division street, who alleges that on Inursday night he was attacked by the prisoner and knocked down, and that while on the ground he plucked from his shirt bosom a diamond pin, valued at \$50, with which he alleges the prisoner escaped. The accused was taken before Justice Welsh, who committed him for examination. The accused says that he is entirely innocent of the crims inputted to him, and that the correlations. the crime imputed to him, and that the complainant must be mistaken in the identity.

EXBEZZLEMENT.

A young man named William O. Lawrence was arrest-edby officer Mansfield, of the Lower Pofice Court, on the complaint of Willard H. Smith, of Forsyth street, who alleges that the accused has from time to time embez ded various small sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,000. This complaint was made so time age, before Justice Stuart, at the Jefferson Market Pelice Court, who dismissed, it on the ground that no legal proof had been produced showing the commission of the offence on the part of the accused. However, Mr. Smith, has, he says, obtained some additional evidence implicating the accused, since the dismissal of the complaint by Justice Stuart, and accordingly he rendered the complaint before Justice Orborne, at the Lower Police Court, who held the accused to answer. The case will be set down for a hearing at as early a day as possible. time ago, before Justice Stuart, at the Jefferson Market

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

James Peterson, Jacob Fox and Charles Walters were arrested by officer Rue, of the Lower Police Court, barged with having embezzled a quantity of goods from their employer, Themas Happell, sugar refiner and from their employer, themas Happell, sugar reliner and confectioner, 75 Duane street. It appears from the statements made on the part of the prosecution, that Walters, concealing a lot of valuable confectionery, de-livered it over to Fox, who offered to sell it to a man in the neighborhood, who, suspecting that all was not right, made a complaint spainst them, and informed Mr-Happel, their employer, of the facts. They were taken before Justice Osborne, who committed them for exami-nation.

Two colored men, as med Thomas Johnson and Thomas Hill, were arrested by Captain Dowling and other officers of the Sixth ward police, charged with having committed a burglary upon the premises 52 Orange streets occupied by Solomon Morris as a clothing establishment, from which they carried off about \$200 worth of clothing. They were taken to the Sixth ward station house, where they were estained previous to being sent before the presiding magistrate at the Lower Police

CHARGE OF MAYHEM. Officer Campbell, of the Lower Police Court, arrested a man named George Haley, charged, with having, a lew nights ago, in a quarrel with John Moore, of Walkiew nights ago, in a quarrel with John Moore, of Walk-er street, bitten a piece off the latter's nose and also a portion of his upper lip. The particulars of the tran-saction have been profished in full on the occasion of the difficulty. The prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, who allowed him to go at large on his and an-other (Mr. Haley, of Washington market) giving security or his appearance before Justice Bogart, who is need the warrant for the arrest of the accuses.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

A shoemaker, named Keeble, living at No. 93 Charles A shormary, named Acebe, living at No. is Charles street, was arrested yesterday by officer Underbill, of the Second district police court, charged with having obtained \$60 in a fraudulent manner from a woman named Juliana Ruckie, with whom he had been on intimute terms. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum \$1,000, to answer, by Justice Clark.

New Prases or Mormonism—Joe Smith, it will be remembered, was rather a bellicose kind of a prophet. Sometimes be was remonstrated with and pretty closely questioned. Mr. Quincy told a good joke about Joe, as illustrative of his ingennity and dignity. Says Joe—" If a man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also, but it he should then strike thee en the left cheek, pitch into the fellow!" Mr. Quincy told another good joke of Joe, at Nauvoo, when an offensive and reballious gentleman was found among them; he was very formally waited upon and requested to sell out. If he then persisted in remaining, three men were despatched to sit down at his door and whittle; when he went into his fields they followed and whittled; when he went off to town to trade, they followed him whittleng: If he went to church or the tavern, there were the eternal whittlers, grave at judges, never smiting. This was more than human mature could stand, and at last the obstinate fellow would give up and out stick himself.—Toleds Blade, Dec. 23.

On the 10th last, there died in H rrison county, Kentucky, a man by the name of Philip Romann, ninesy years of age, who in days of revolutionary memory, we are of Marion's men. He was less than twenty yeared when he followed that distinguished General in hearing along the swamp fastnesses of South Caryline.